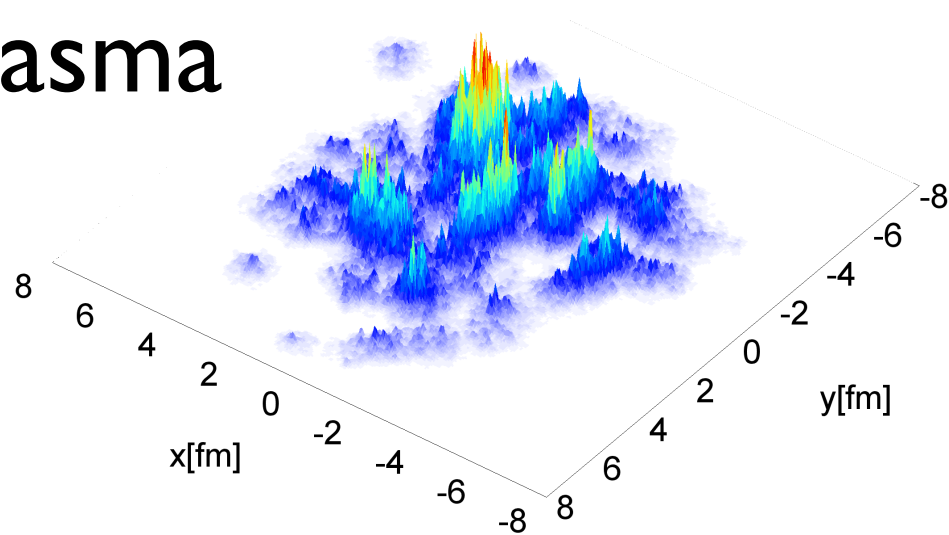


What can incoherent diffraction tell us about the nucleus?

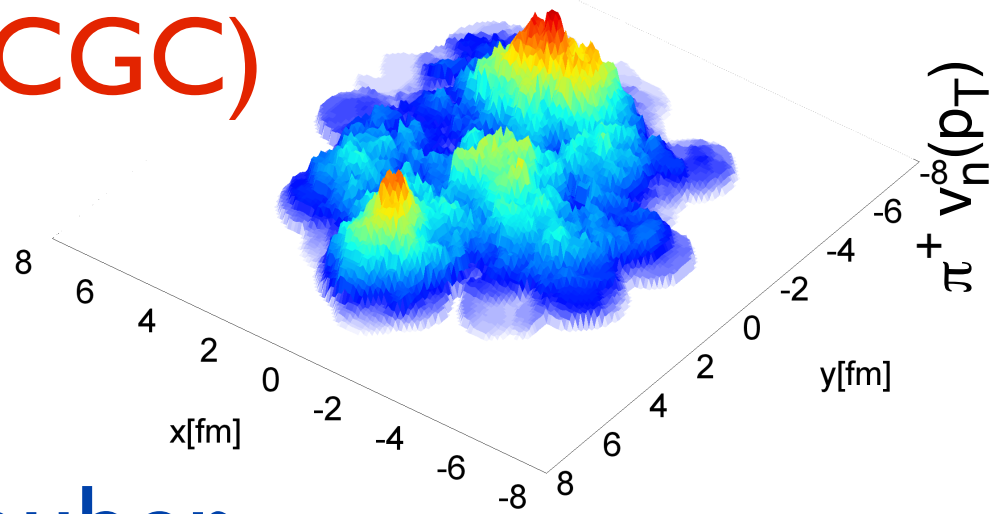
Tobias Toll, BNL
EIC Task Force Meeting
8 August 2013

A Reminder

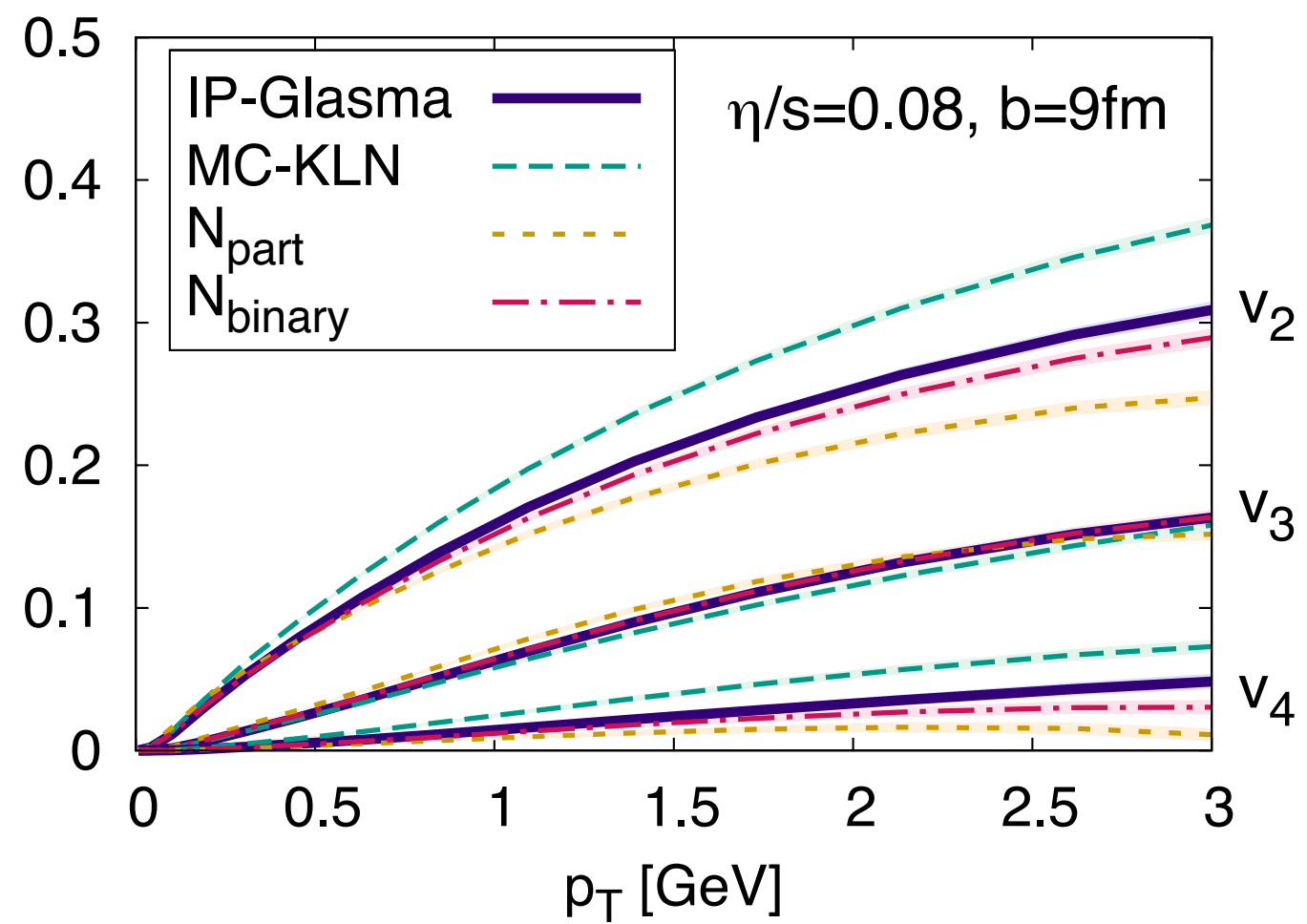
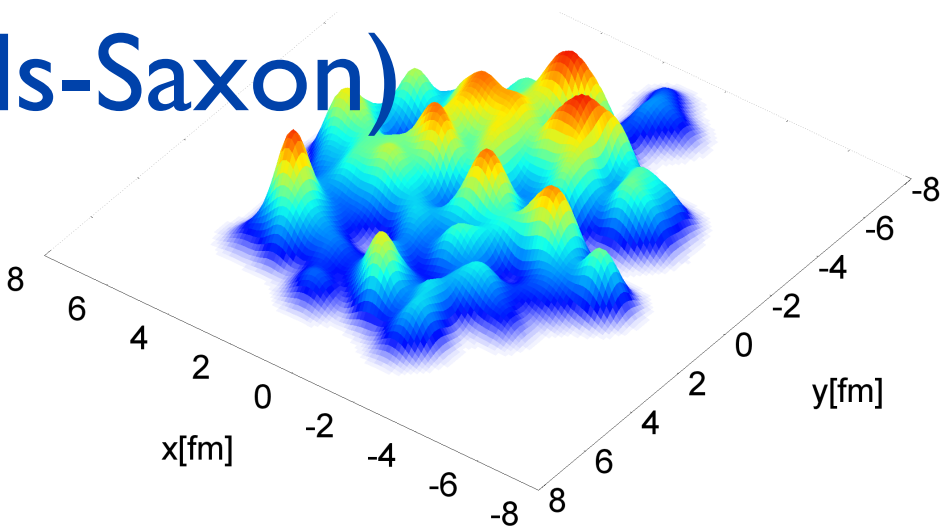
IP-Glasma



KLN(CGC)



Glauber
Woods-Saxon)



Incoherent diffraction

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\text{incoherent}}}{dt} = \frac{1}{16\pi} \left(\left\langle |\mathcal{A}(x, Q^2, t, \Omega)|^2 \right\rangle_{\Omega} - \left| \langle \mathcal{A}(x, Q^2, t, \Omega) \rangle_{\Omega} \right|^2 \right)$$

Lumpiness comes from B_G

$$\sum_{i=1}^A T(|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}_i|) \quad T(b) = \frac{1}{2\pi B_G} e^{-\frac{b^2}{2B_G}}$$

If B_G is large, the nucleus becomes smoother.
In the limit, the incoherent = 0.

Incoherent diffraction

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Lumpiness comes from B_G

This is an average for the proton!

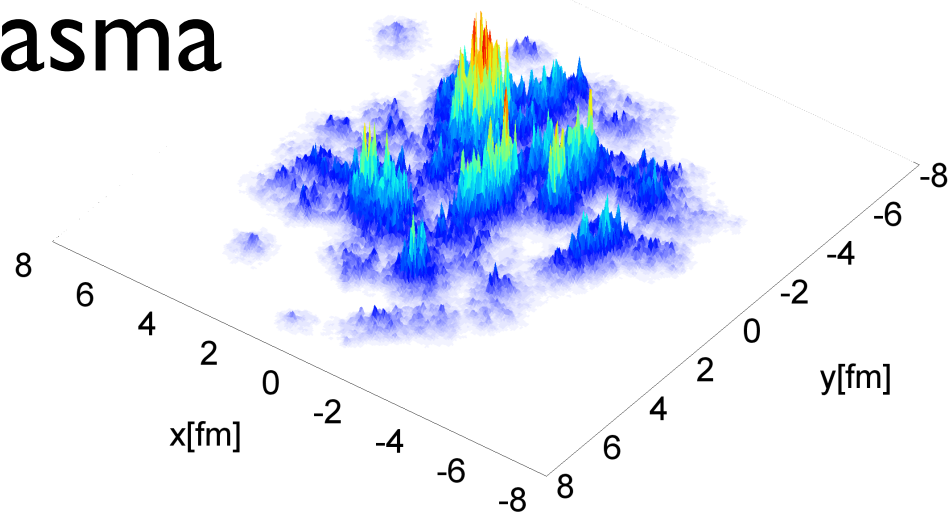
$$\sum_{i=1}^A T(|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}_i|)$$

$$T(b) = \frac{1}{2\pi B_G} e^{-\frac{b^2}{2B_G}}$$

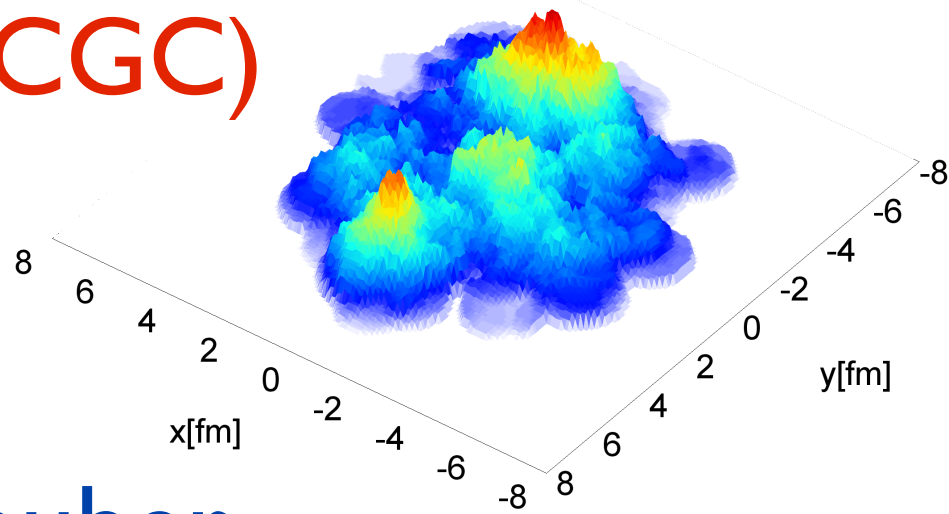
If B_G is large, the nucleus becomes smoother.
In the limit, the incoherent = 0.

Using B_G to mock up g-correlations.

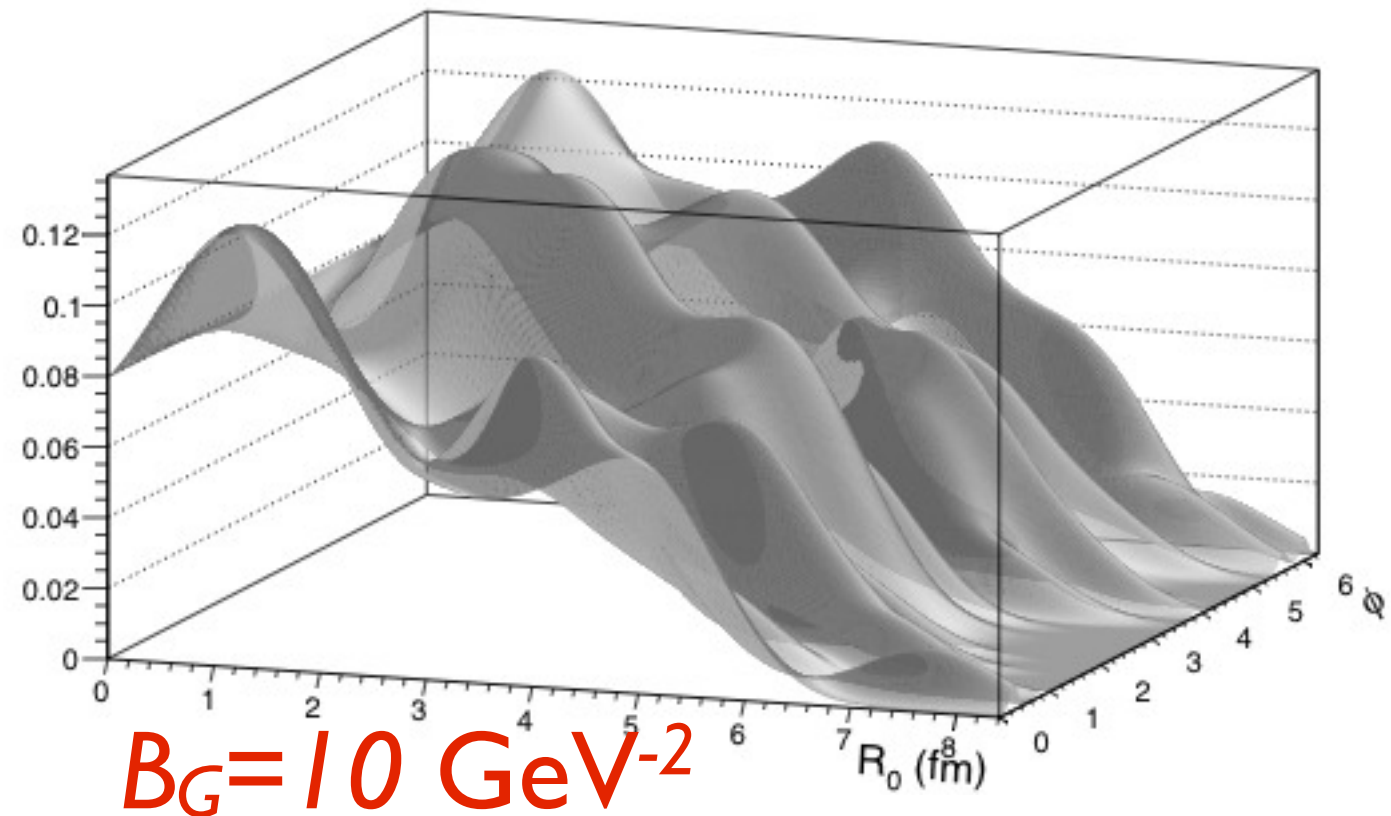
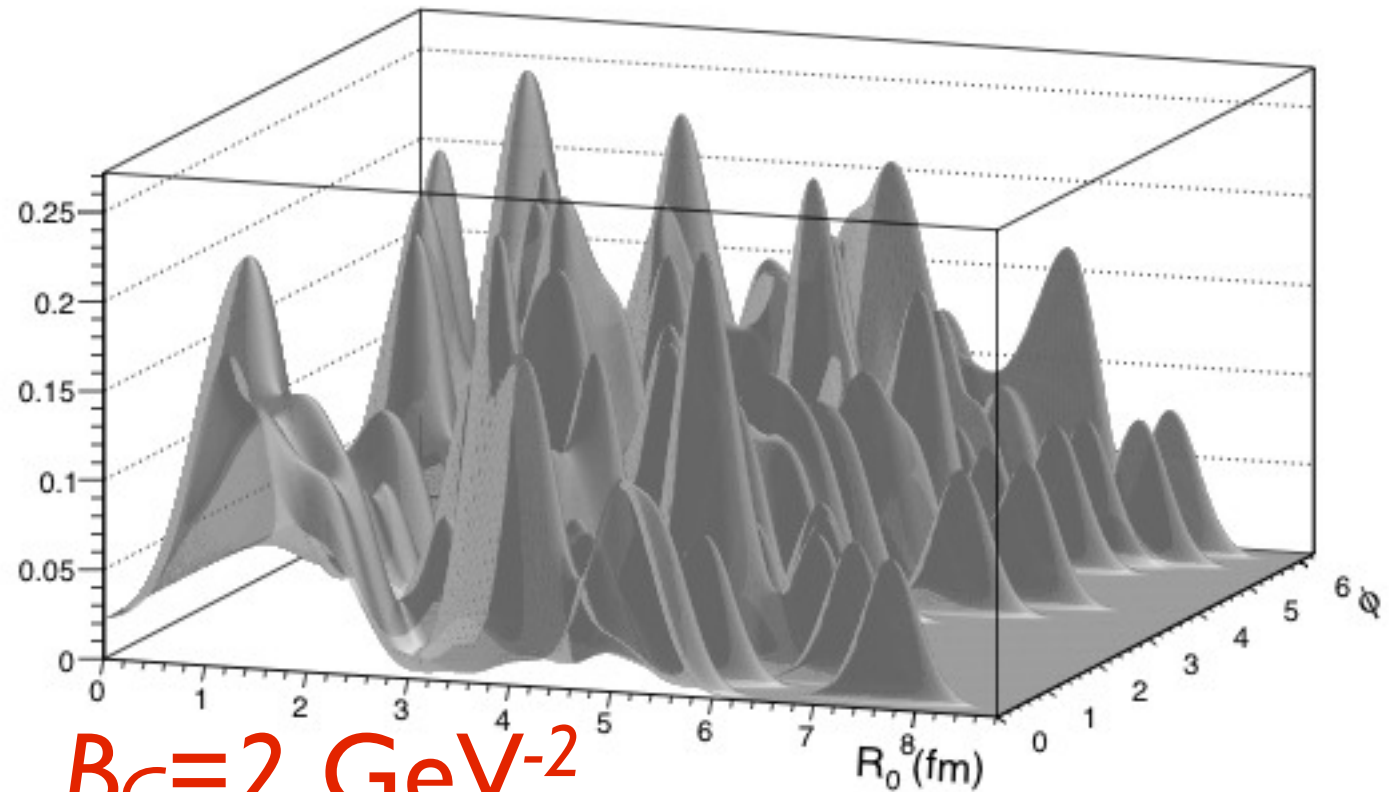
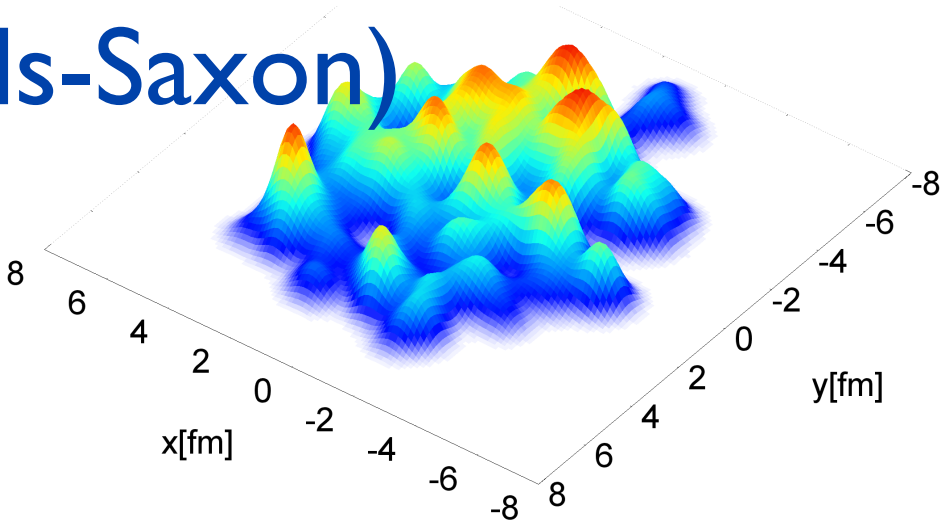
IP-Glasma



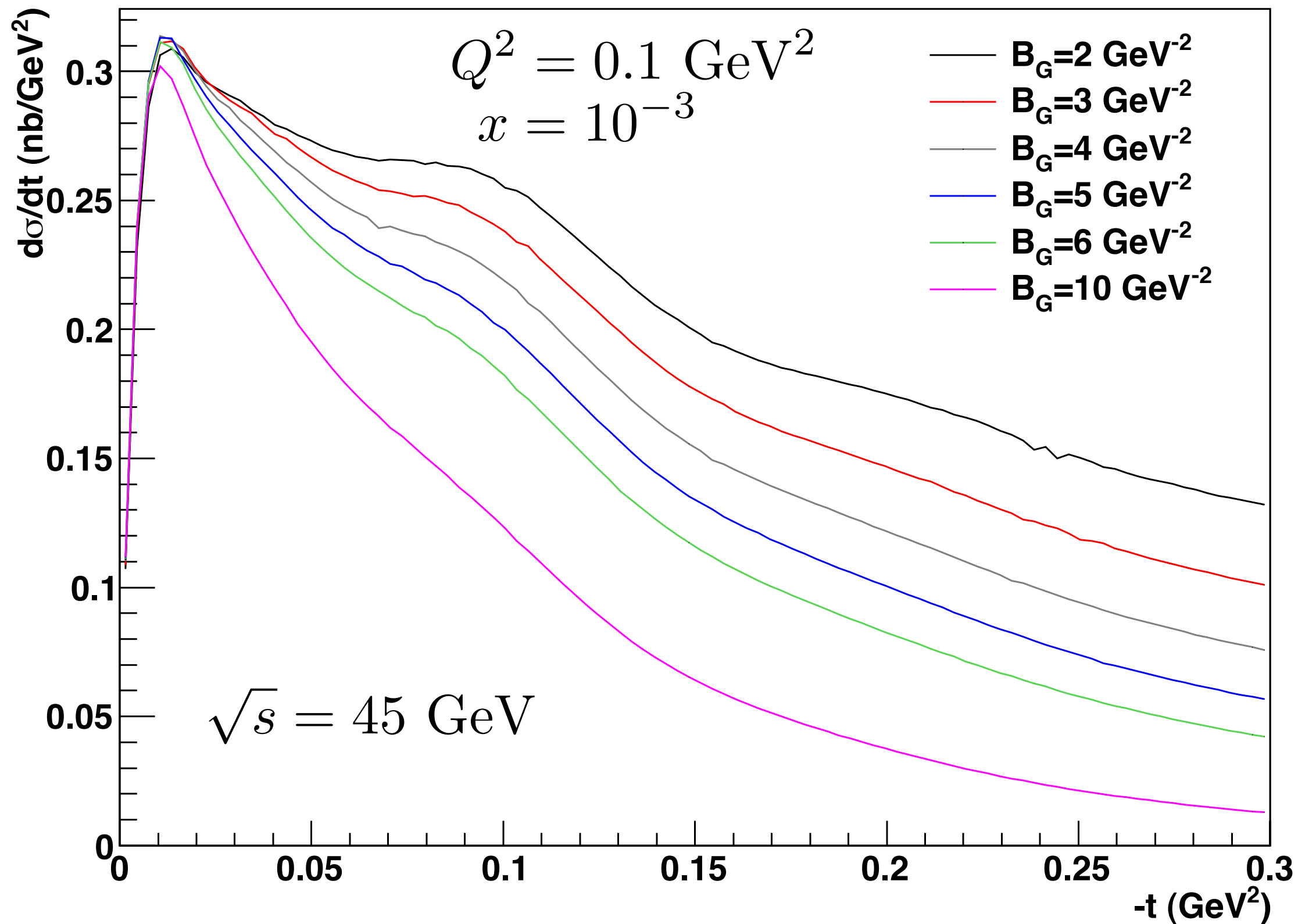
KLN(CGCG)



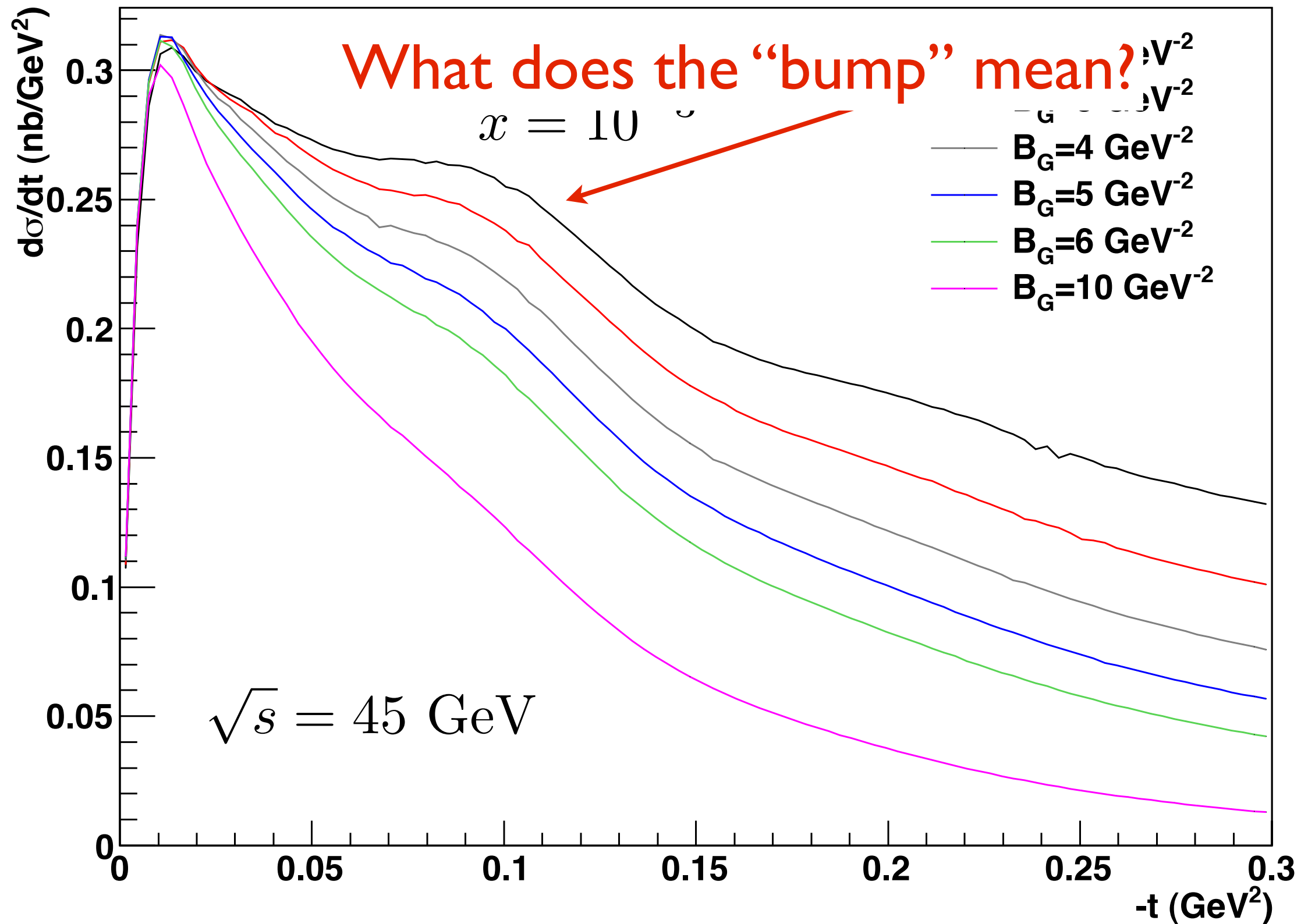
Glauber
Woods-Saxon)



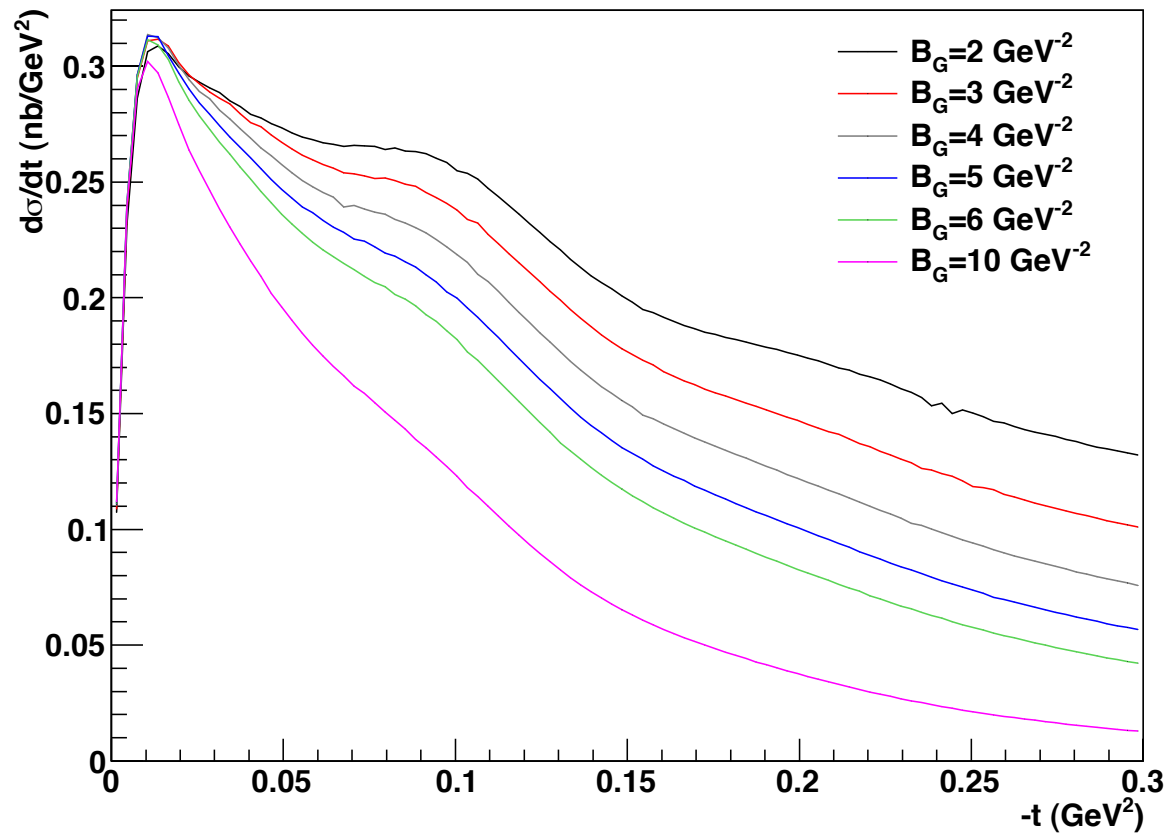
Results



Results



Discussion



It's believed that the correlation length of gluons in the nucleus should vary with Q^2 and x

We should be able to pick up these variations

Average over 500 configurations: plenty of hot-spots etc.

More?